



For the IceCube Collaboration

Measurement of Atmospheric Muon Neutrino Disappearance using CNN Reconstructions with IceCube

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Neutrino Oscillation

- Produced and detected in 3 flavor states;
- Propagate in mass states;
- Described by PMNS matrix.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \nu_e \\ \nu_\mu \\ \nu_\tau \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} U_{e1} & U_{e2} & U_{e3} \\ U_{\mu1} & U_{\mu2} & U_{\mu3} \\ U_{\tau1} & U_{\tau2} & U_{\tau3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \nu_1 \\ \nu_2 \\ \nu_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_{23} & s_{23} \\ 0 & -s_{23} & c_{23} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_{13} & 0 & s_{13}e^{-i\delta_{CP}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -s_{13}e^{i\delta_{CP}} & 0 & c_{13} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_{12} & s_{12} & 0 \\ -s_{12} & c_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Atmospheric & LBL

reactor & LBL

Solar



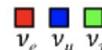
normal



inverted



[IceCube NMO: M. Rodriguez](#)

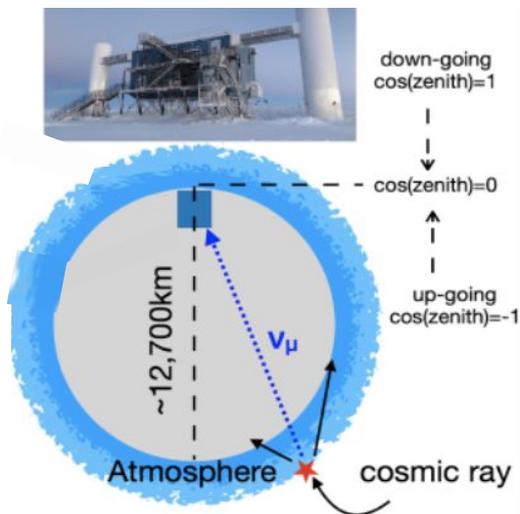


Some parameters need to be better measured: θ_{23} , Δm_{32}^2

Neutrino Oscillation

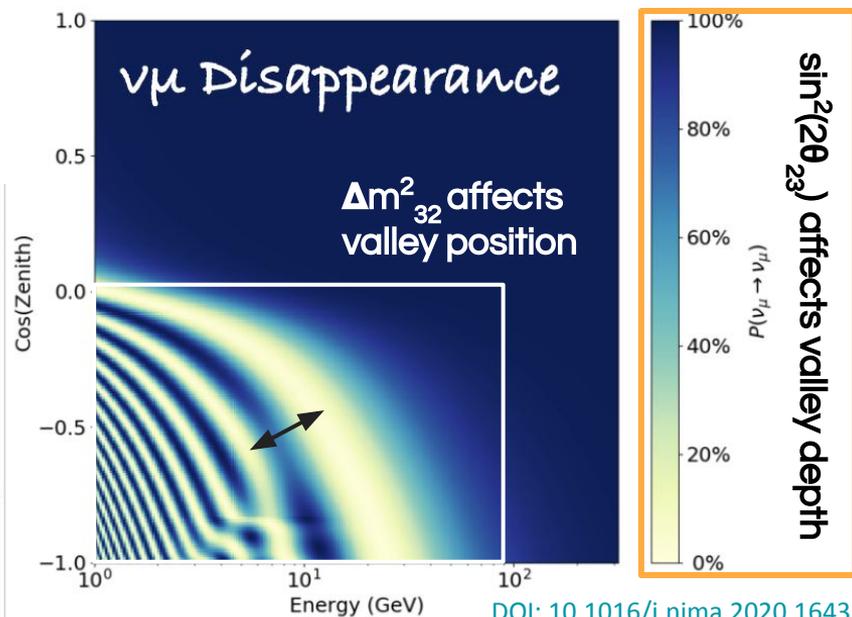
- **Atmospheric muon neutrino** beam from cosmic ray interactions;
- Neutrino **distance of travel (L)** calculated using **arrival direction (zenith)**

Reconstruction is critical for studying atmospheric neutrino oscillation at 10-GeV scales



- ν_μ disappearance probability:

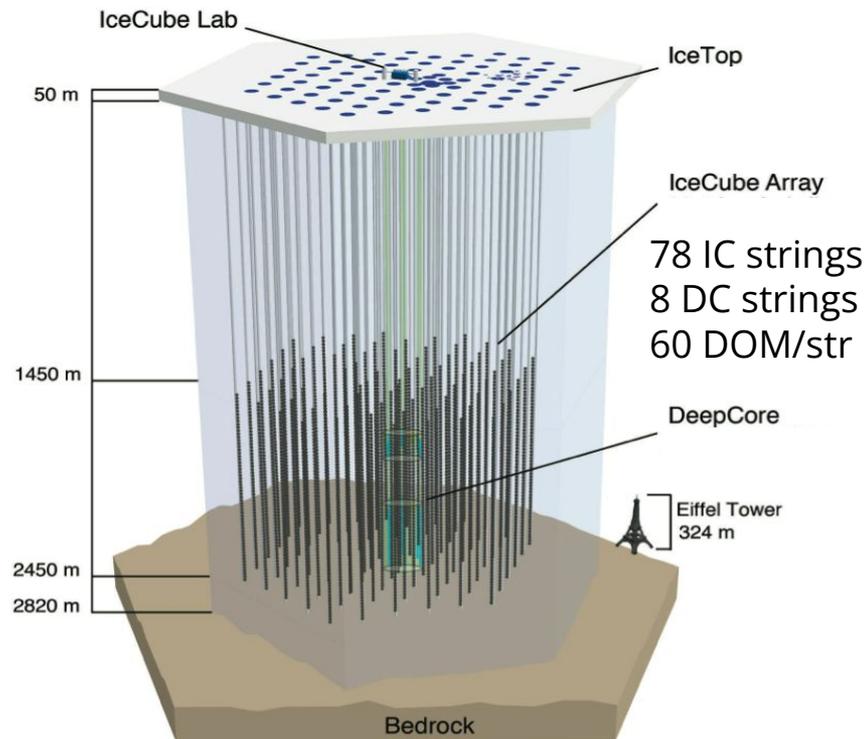
$$P(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\mu) \approx 1 - \sin^2(2\theta_{23}) \sin^2\left(\frac{1.27 \Delta m_{32}^2 L}{E}\right)$$



[DOI: 10.1016/j.nima.2020.164332](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2020.164332)

IceCube Neutrino Observatory

- 1 km³ neutrino detector deep under South Pole ice;
- 5160 digital optical modules (DOMs) detect Cherenkov photons emitted during neutrino interactions;
- DOMs record pulse charges & times
- **DeepCore**: denser configured sub-detector, can observe **GeV-scale neutrinos**;

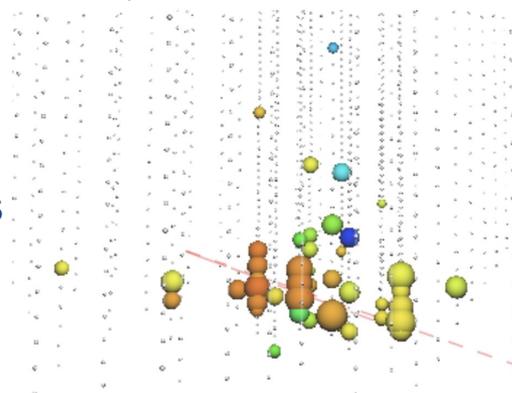


List of Reconstructed Variables

Reconstructions:

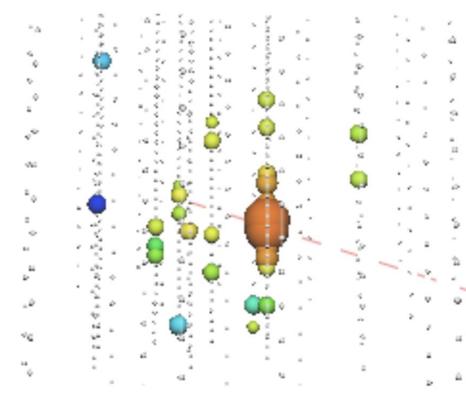
- Energy
 - Direction (L)
 - PID
 - Interaction vertex
 - Muon classifier
- } Analysis binnings
- } Selections

Track-like events:
 ν_{μ} CC, 17% ν_{τ} CC



$\nu_{\mu}(65.4\text{GeV}) \rightarrow \mu^{-}(62.7\text{GeV}) + \text{hadrons}$

Cascade-like events:
 ν_e CC, NC, ν_{τ} CC



$\nu_e(67\text{GeV}) \rightarrow e^{-}(57.5\text{GeV}) + \text{hadrons}$



GeV-Scale CNN Architecture

- Only use DeepCore & nearby IceCube strings
- Five CNNs trained & optimized separately

Inputs: 5 summarized variables

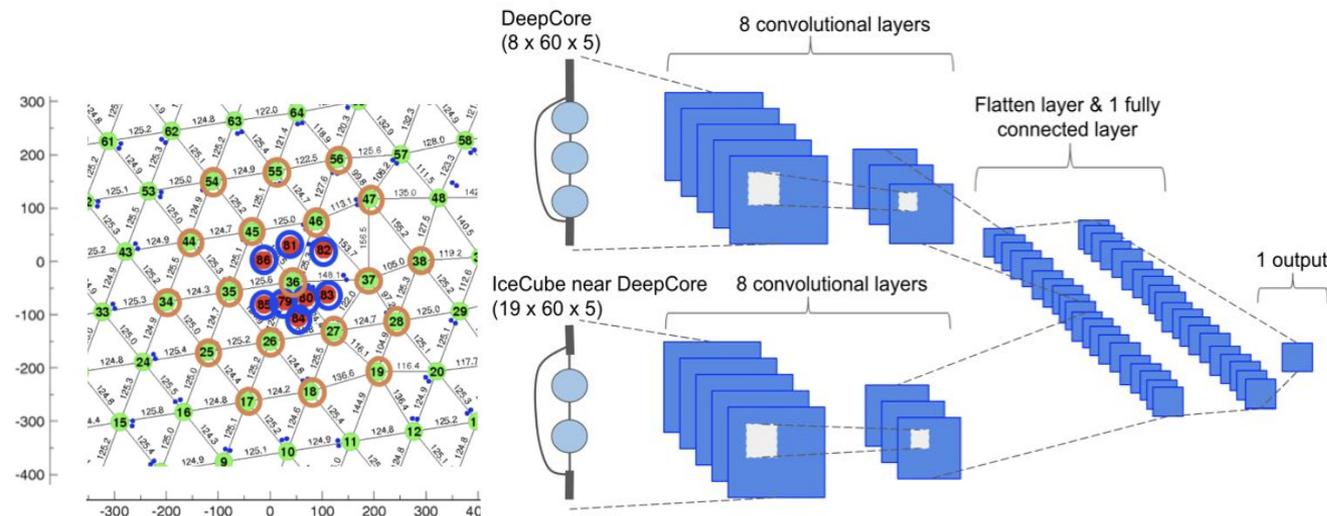
- sum of charges
- time of first (last) pulse
- charge weighted mean (std.) of times of pulses

Regression:

- Energy, direction, interaction vertex

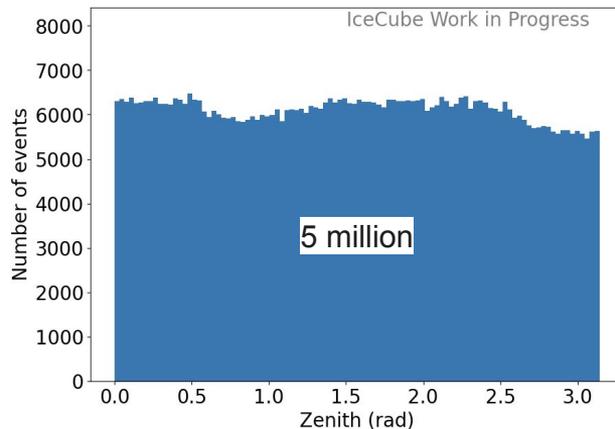
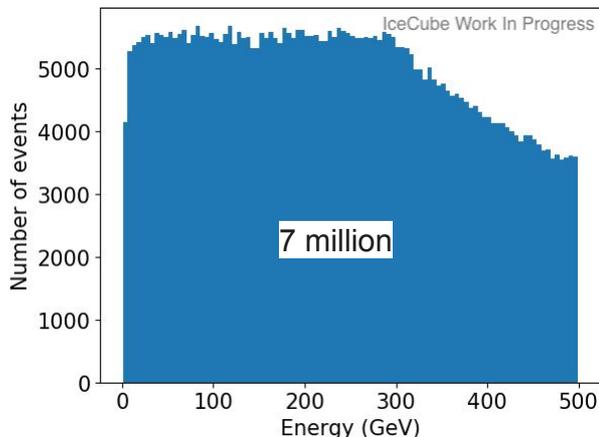
Classification:

- PID, muon classifier



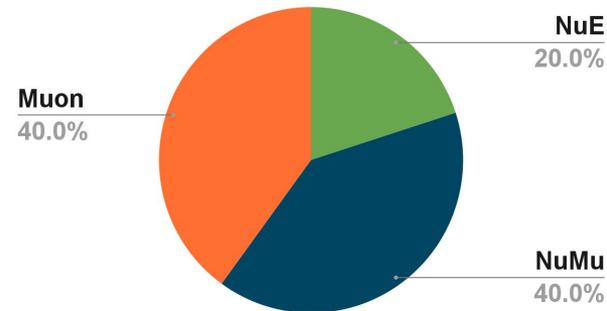
Training Samples

- Balanced MC samples;
- Energy, direction, interaction vertex are trained on ν_{μ} CC events (signal);
- PID and muon classifiers are trained on balanced samples.



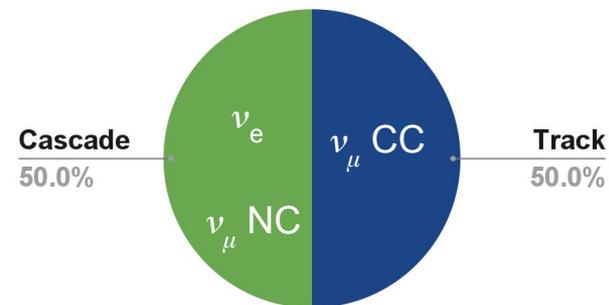
Muon Classifier

4.2 million in total



PID: ν_{μ} CC

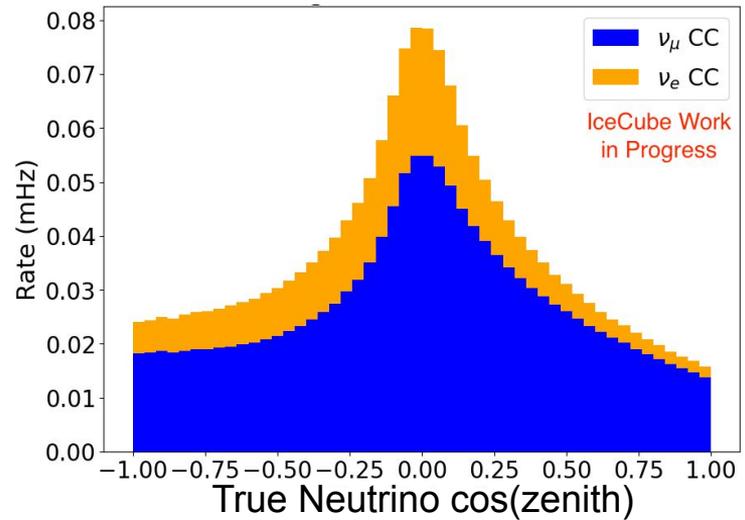
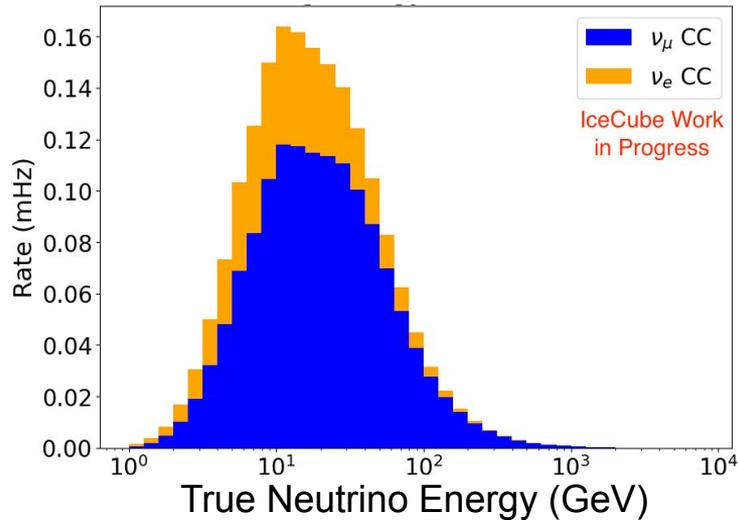
6 million in total



Testing Samples

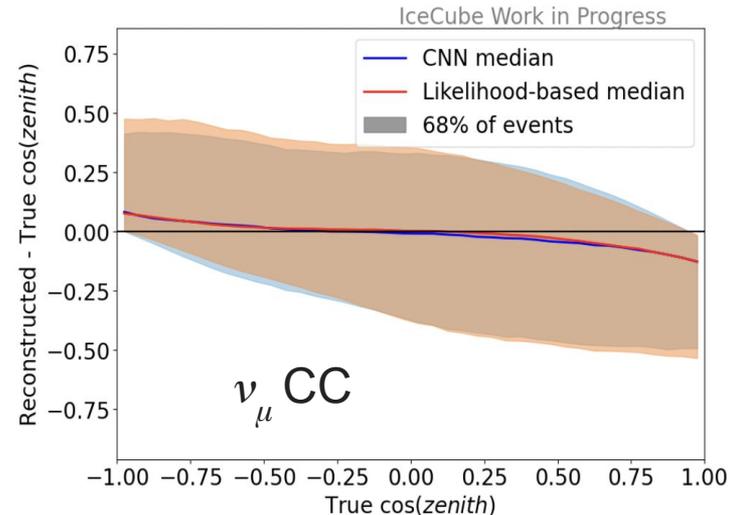
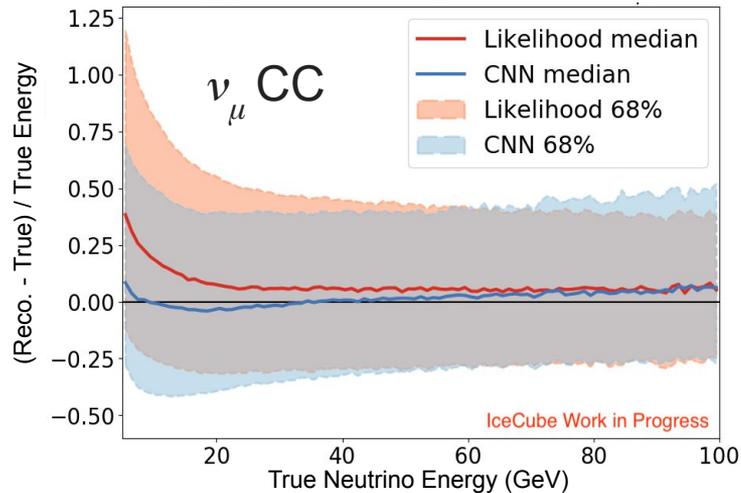
- Nominal MC sample with flux, xsec, and oscillation weights applied;
- Testing on signal (ν_{μ} CC) and major background (ν_e CC);
- Baseline: current reconstruction method (likelihood-based)

[K. Leonard IceCube plenary talk](#)



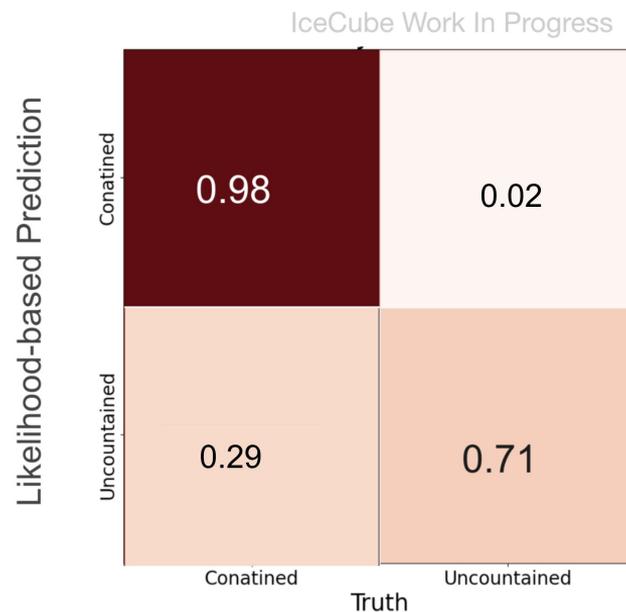
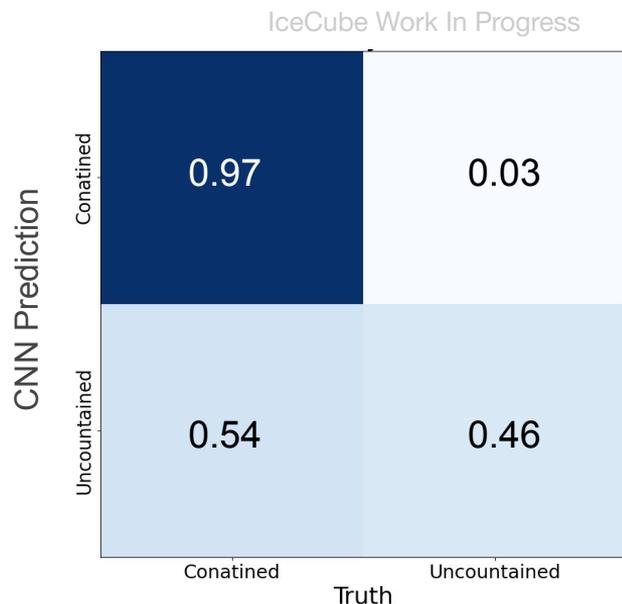
Reconstruction Performance

- Flat median against true neutrino energy and zenith;
- CNN has comparable resolution to current method, and better at low energy (majority of sample)



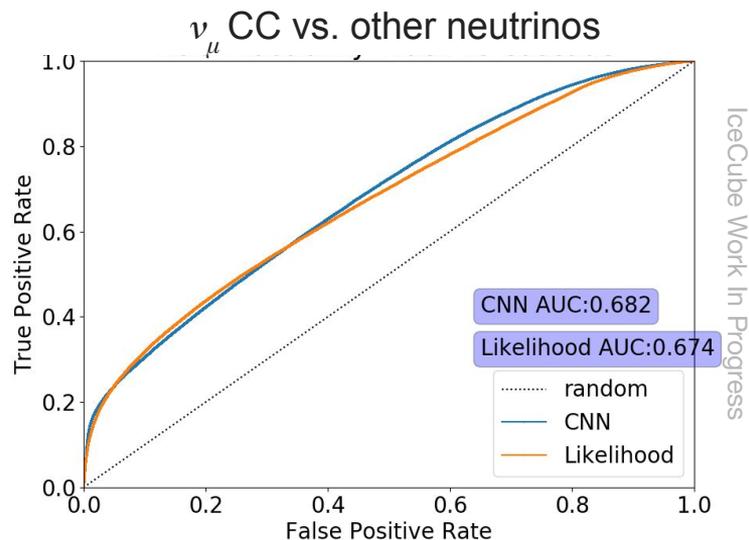
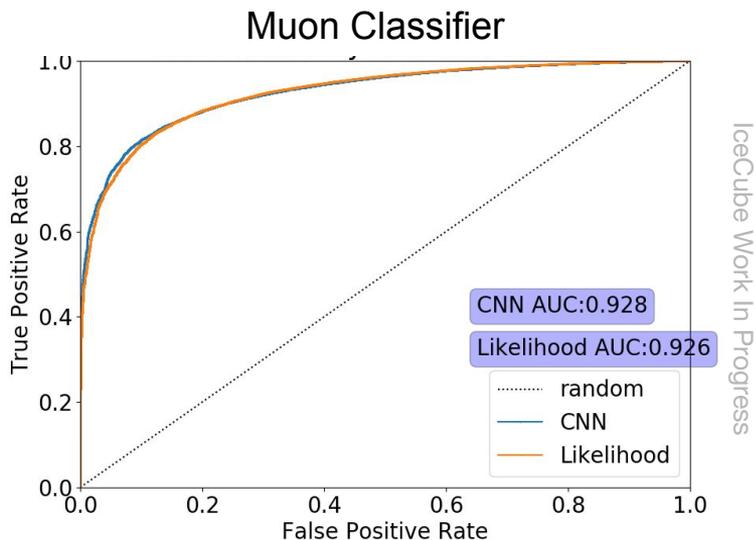
Performance: Vertex

- Selecting events starting near DeepCore;
- Comparable purities in selected ν_{μ} CC samples.



Performance: Muon and PID Classifiers

- Comparable performance to the current methods:
 - Similar AUC values.
- Hard to identify track from cascades at low energy \rightarrow less DOMs see photons.



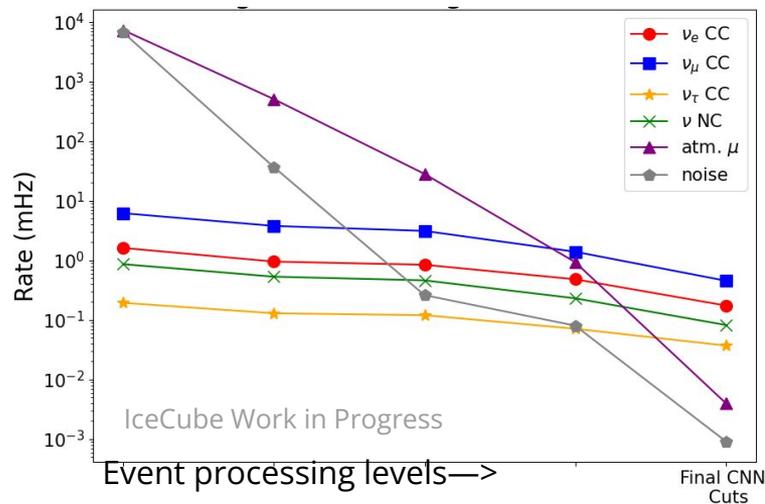
Performance: Speed

	Second per file (~3k events)	Time for full sample assuming 1000 cores
CNN on GPU	21	~ 13 minutes
CNN on CPU	45	~ 7.5 hours
Current Likelihood-based method (CPU only)	120,000	~ 46 days

- CNN runtime improvement: ~6,000 times faster;
 - CNNs are able to process in parallelize with clusters → can be even faster!
- Big advantage: large production of full Monte Carlo simulations $\sim O(10^8)$.

Preliminary Sample

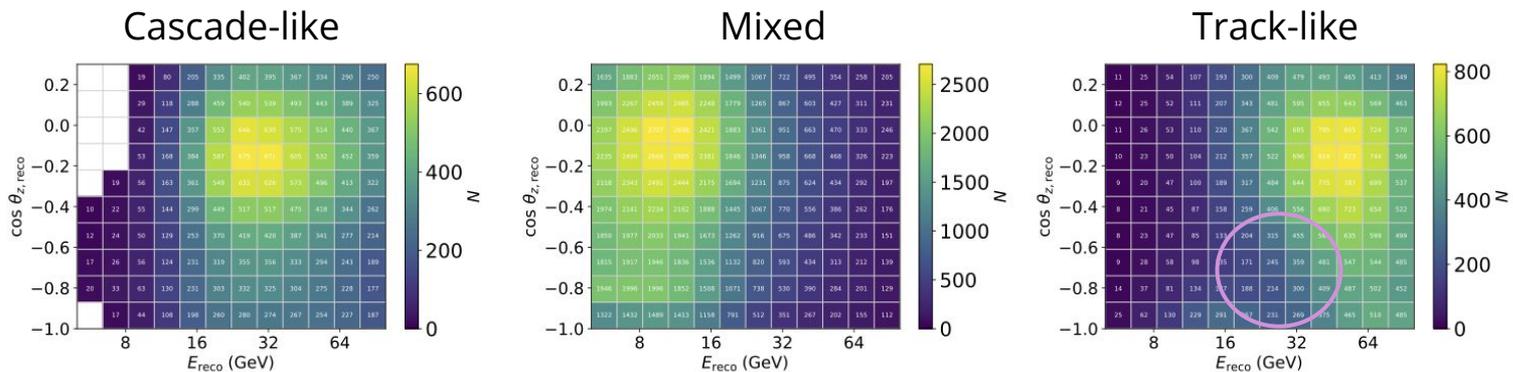
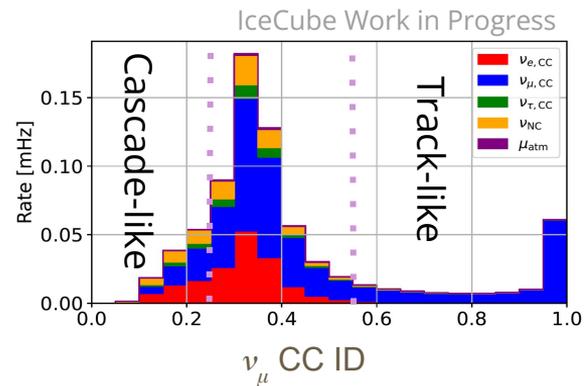
- Event processings up to final level shared with the current analysis: [K. Leonard IceCube plenary talk](#)
- Final sample: high signal (ν_{μ} CC) and low background (noise and cosmic-ray muon) rates ($\sim 0.6\%$).



Measuring Oscillation

Measure atmospheric muon neutrino disappearance in 3D binning: reconstructed [energy, $\cos(\text{zenith})$, PID]

- PID discriminates ν_μ CC vs. all other interactions
- Robust against systematic uncertainties

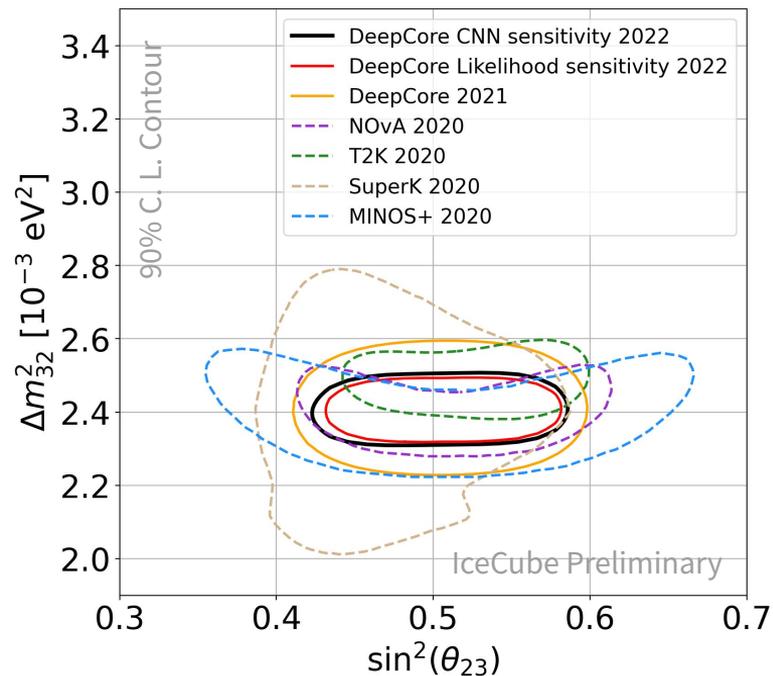


IceCube Work in Progress

Oscillation Sensitivity

Oscillation analysis using CNN reconstruction has similar sensitivity (black) as IceCube's current likelihood-based analysis (red)

- Sensitivities projected from DeepCore 2021 (golden [K. Leonard IceCube plenary talk](#))
- 6000 times faster!
- Apply to future detector — the Upgrade
- Analysis is unblinding, new results soon!



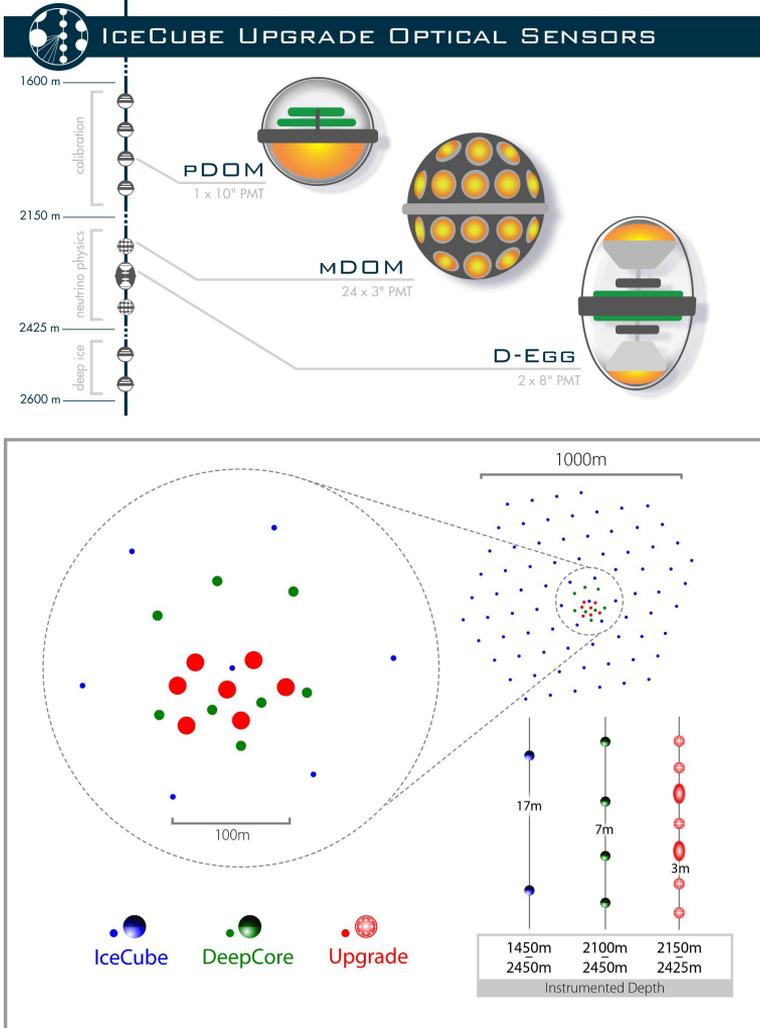
Future

The Upgrade detector:

- More densely instrumented strings in the center
- DOM: multiple PMT designs
- **Target deploying 2024/25**

New reconstruction methods needed:

CNN is one solution



Conclusion

- CNNs are used for multipurpose reconstructions for IceCube oscillation analysis:
 - Energy, direction, interaction vertex;
 - PID (numu CC vs. background neutrinos), muon classifier.
- Approximately 6000 times faster in runtime than the current method;
 - Big advantage for IceCube full production → large atmospheric neutrino sample.
- CNNs have better or comparable performances to the current reconstruction method;
- Ongoing and future work:
 - numu disappearance analysis using CNN reconstructions;
 - Optimizations on CNN itself;
 - Train for “ending point”, etc.
 - Implement it for future experiment → Upgrade.

Thank you!



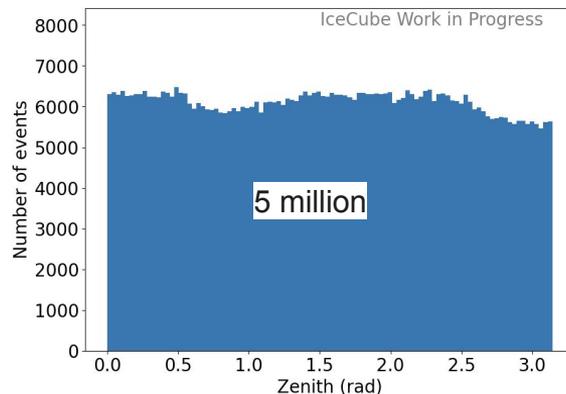
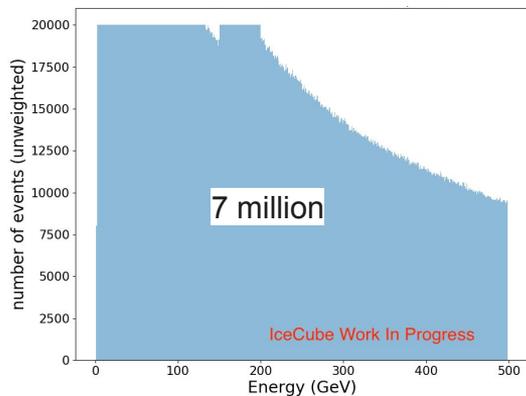
Training Samples

Energy: $n\text{DOM} \geq 7$

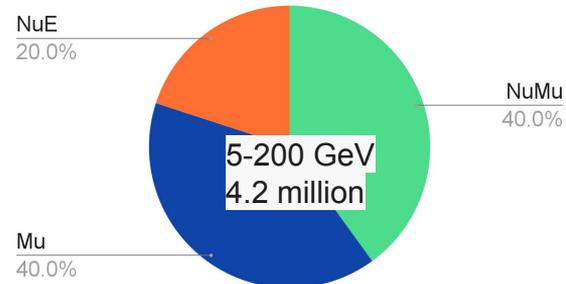
Muon : $n\text{DOM} \geq 4$; 5-200 GeV

Muon, PID, Vertex: $n\text{hits} \geq 8$ hit 5-200 GeV

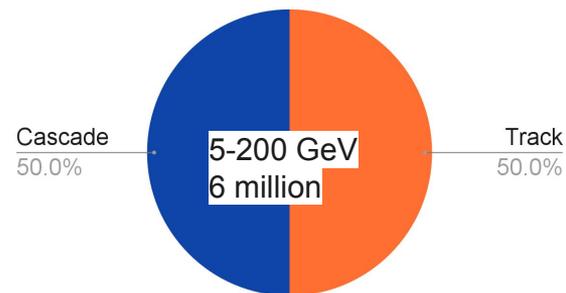
Zenith: full containment cut on true vertexes, 5-300GeV



Muon vs Neutrino Classifier Training Sample

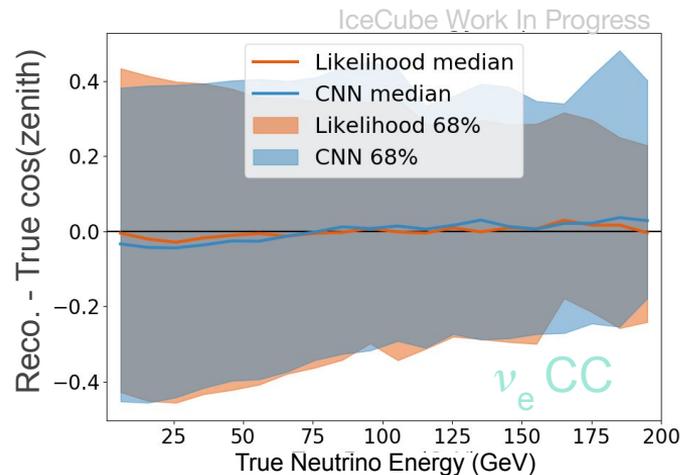
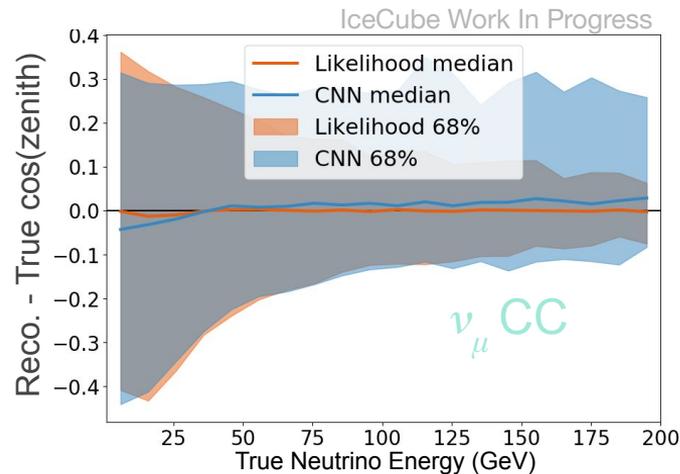


Track vs. Cascade Classifier Training Sample



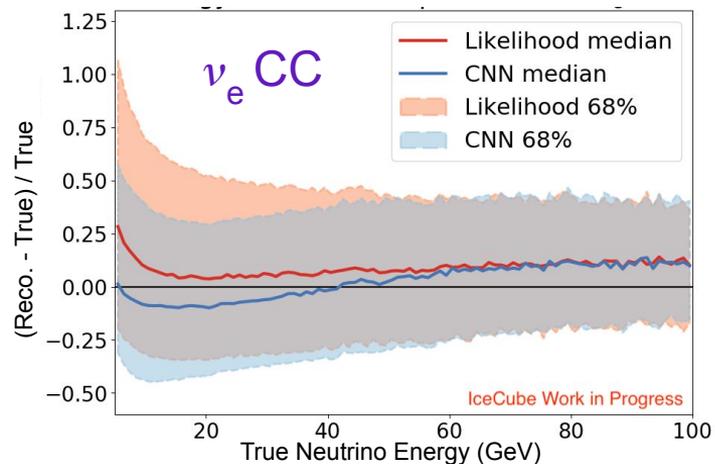
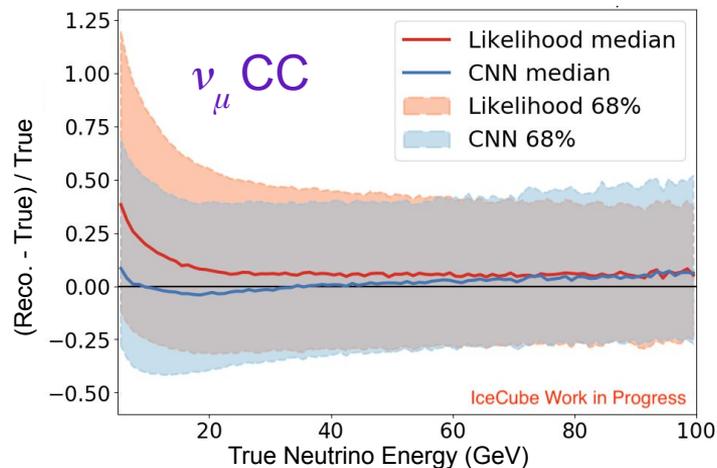
Performance: Direction

- Direction bias flat against true energy;
- Comparable to current method;
- Better resolution for ν_{μ} CC (signal);
- High energy (>100 GeV) neutrinos leaving DeepCore
 - Need containment cut: interaction vertex reconstruction.



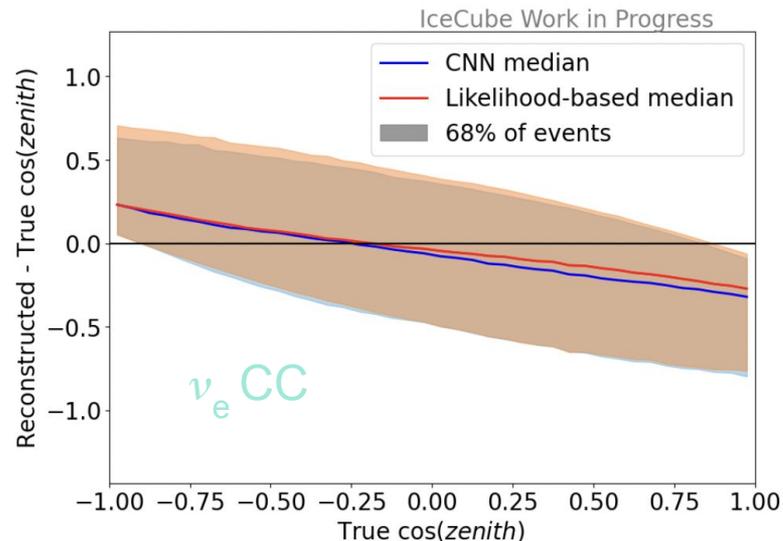
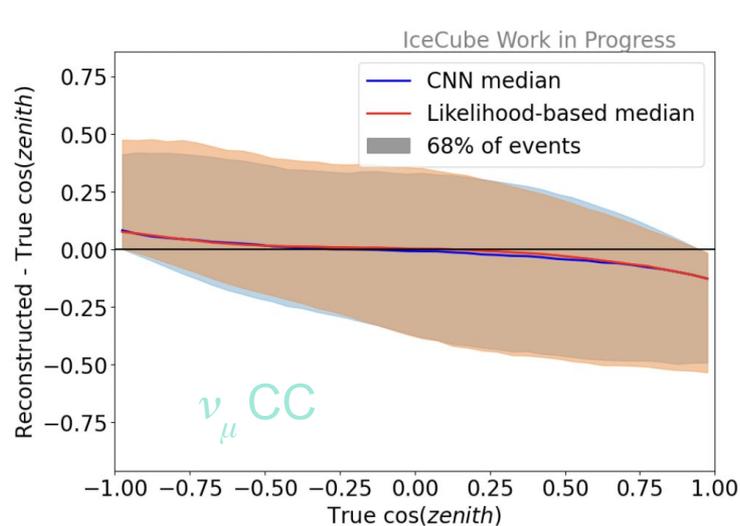
Performance: Energy

- Flat median against true neutrino energy;
 - CNN has better resolution at low energy (majority of sample)
- Comparable performance to current method at higher energy and in background;



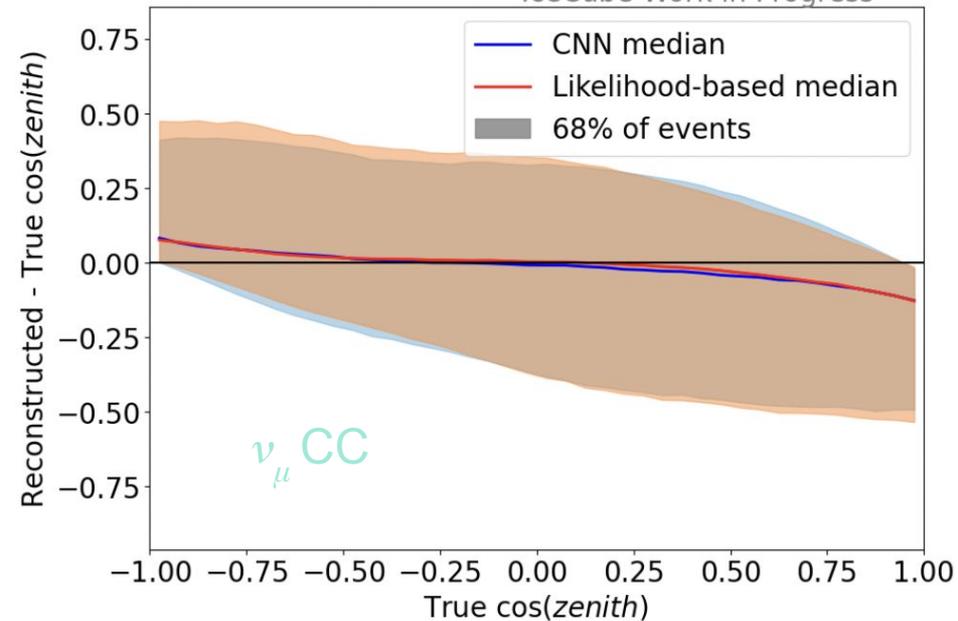
Performance: Zenith

- Flat median against true direction;
- Comparable to current method in both signal and background.

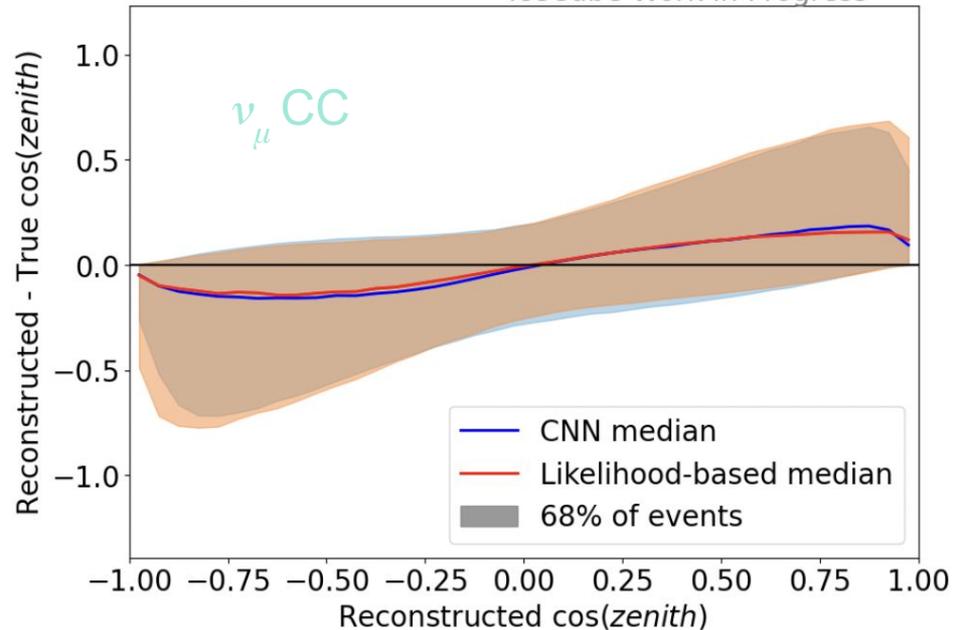


Performance: Zenith (Contained, 5-300 GeV Sample)

IceCube Work in Progress

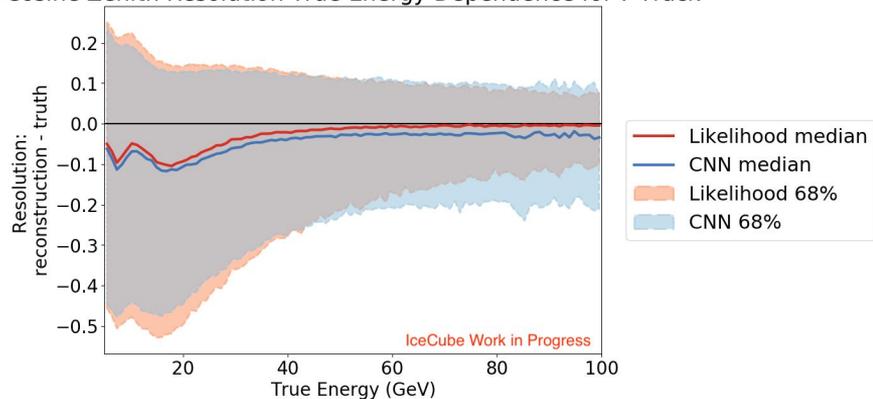


IceCube Work in Progress

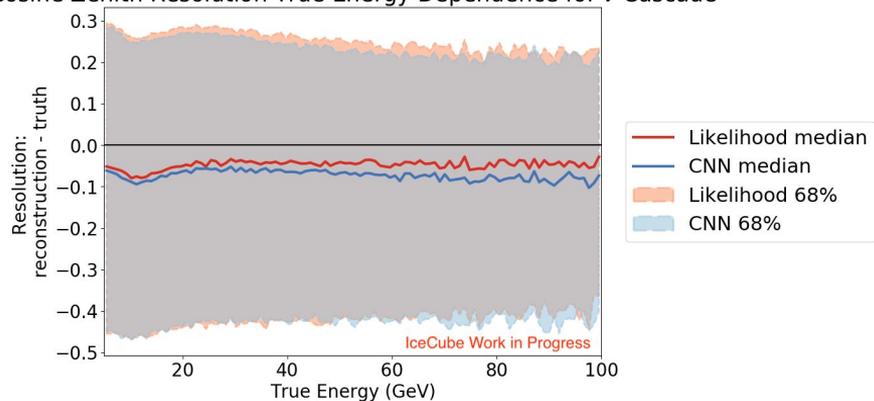


Performance: Zenith (Analysis Samples)

Cosine Zenith Resolution True Energy Dependence for ν Track

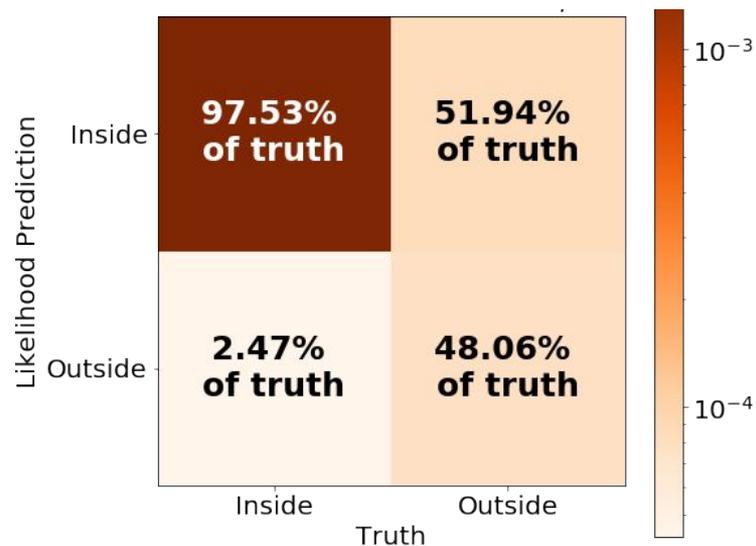
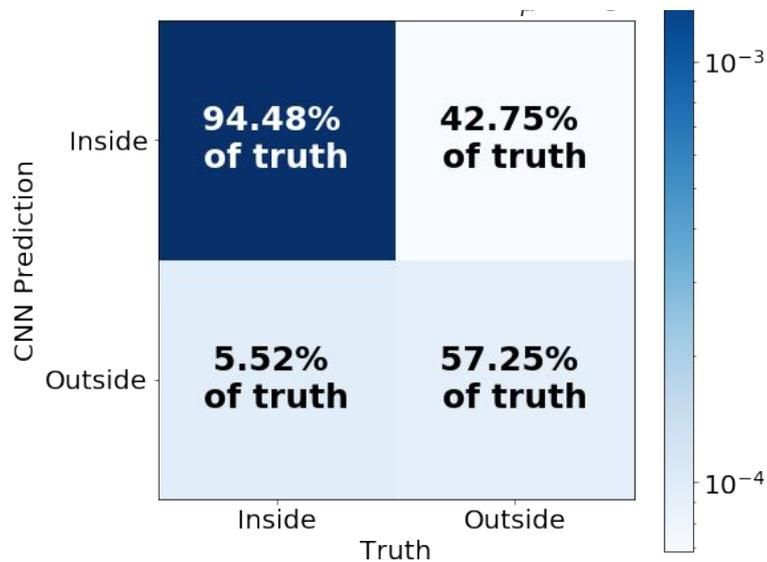


Cosine Zenith Resolution True Energy Dependence for ν Cascade



Performance: Vertex

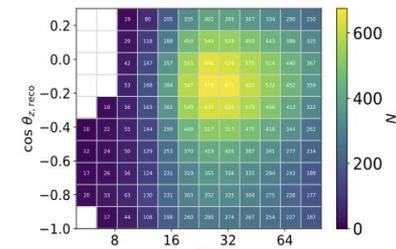
Efficiency matrixes



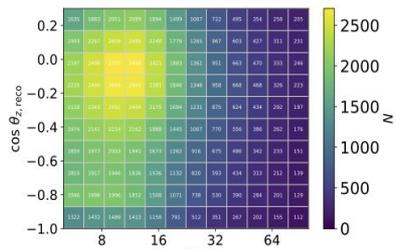
Systematic Effect: Neutrino Flux Model

Neutrino flux spectral index variation has different signature to expected oscillation signal

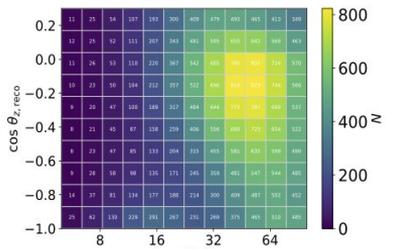
Cascade-like



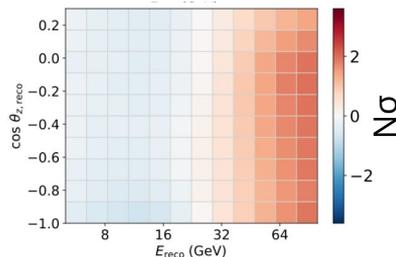
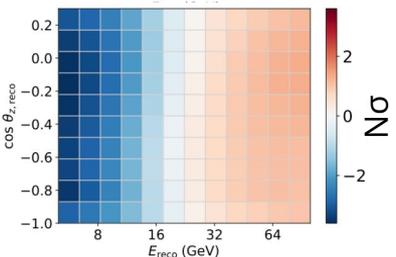
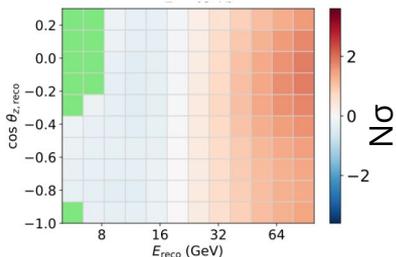
Mixed



Track-like



Fit for spectral index among other model systematics



IceCube Work in Progress

Flux model systematic: Neutrino flux spectral index changed by $+1\sigma$

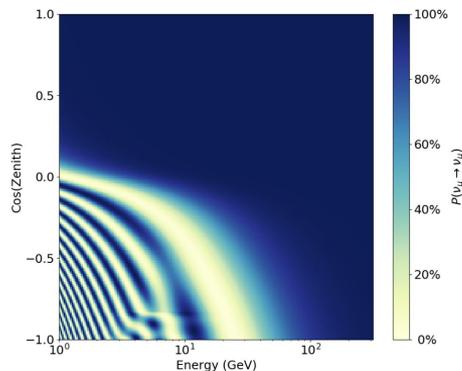
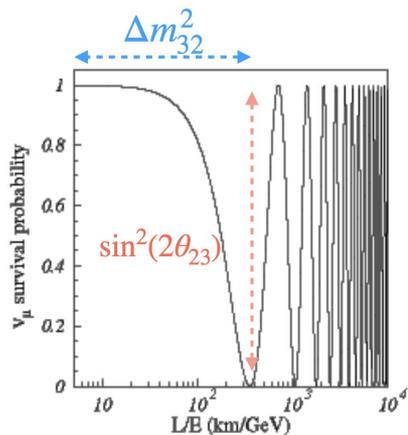
$$N_{\sigma} = \frac{N_{\text{pulled}} - N_{\text{nominal}}}{\sqrt{N_{\text{nominal}}}}$$

Physics Motivations: Neutrino Oscillations

$$\begin{bmatrix} \nu_e \\ \nu_\mu \\ \nu_\tau \end{bmatrix} = U^{PMNS} \times \begin{bmatrix} \nu_1 \\ \nu_2 \\ \nu_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Neutrino flavor eigenstates are superpositions of mass eigenstates.
- Relations described by PMNS matrix.

$$P(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\mu) \approx 1 - \sin^2(2\theta_{23}) \sin^2\left(\frac{1.27 \Delta m_{32}^2 L}{E}\right)$$

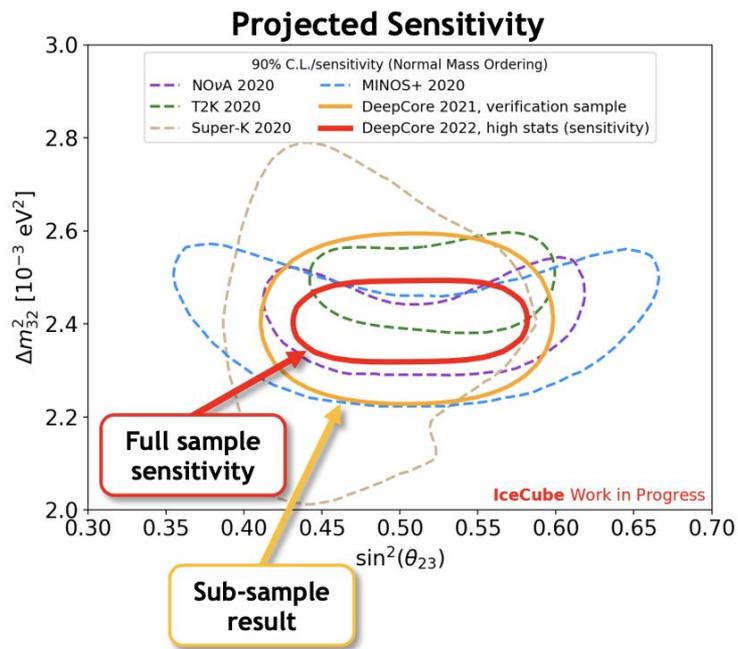


- Most parameters are well measured.
- Some parameters need to be better measured: θ_{23} and Δm_{32}^2

IceCube Oscillation Results

Main results + current projection on sensitivity
Kayla's plenary on Monday

We'll show an alternative way of doing num
convolutional neural networks: 6000 times f
portable for the future experiment, the Upgra



Kayla Leonard DeHolton

NuFact